

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS

FOR

The Week ending the 30th September 1876.

THE *Sambad Bhaskar*, of the 11th September, writes that, owing to the faults of some raw civilians, into whose hands Government has entrusted enormous power, the fair fame of its good administration of justice is about to be lost. What injustice and oppression do they not commit? And it is very strange that, though the newspapers almost with one voice cry daily against them, yet the Government remains quite inattentive and indifferent to the subject. The writer then refers to the several instances of injustice and oppression, committed by Civilian Magistrates upon helpless natives.

SAMBAD BHASKAR,
September 11th, 1876.

2. The same paper, of the 18th September, writes that, though the editor of the *Englishman*, who is a great enemy to the progress and welfare of the natives, has written much, and has spared no pains to show that Rajah Hurrendra Krishna Bahadur is unfit for obtaining a District Magistrateship, yet we say that he is the most proper person selected for such an office, and we doubt not that every good man will rejoice at his appointment.

SAMBAD BHASKAR,
September 18th, 1876.

3. In an editorial, on the proposal of admitting the natives of this country into the army, the *Dacca Prakash*, of the 17th September, writes the following :—We believe that the endeavours which are now set on foot for the welfare of the natives are the results of the recent visit of the Prince of Wales to India. It has been proposed that the higher judicial and executive offices should be opened to our countrymen, and that they be admitted also into the army. Some years past, a circular, notifying the resolution of the Government to admit natives, was issued ; but somehow or other the project was nipped in the bud. Again the same proposal is made, and this, we think, is the result of the Prince's late visit, who most probably was convinced, during his residence here, of the unflinching allegiance and great efficiency of the native soldiers. Whatever our antagonists, who look to the interests of themselves and of their own countrymen only, may say against this most generous and noble proposal, we positively affirm that if natives be admitted into the army, immense good will be done to the country, and the Government will doubtless derive ample benefit, and will be free from any anxieties with respect to any foreign enemy.

DACCA PRAKASH,
September 17th, 1876.

4. In the course of a very long article, the *Saptahik Samachar*, of the 19th September, writes :—We have a firm conviction that, until our rulers shew similar favor and affection towards ourselves as they do towards their own countrymen, and until the practice of making invidious distinctions between the conquerors and the conquered shall cease to exist, the natives of this country can never be bound in firm allegiance to the British Government. There are many Englishmen here who are very hostile to the interests of the natives, and are extremely jealous of their progress or promotion. Some of

SAPTAHIK SAMACHAR,
September 19th, 1876.

them have been greatly offended at the recent proposal of opening district Judgeships and Magistrateships to the natives. They say that, if such offices be conferred on our countrymen, England will most probably suffer much. We, however, hope that the selfish suggestions of these narrow-minded men will not be heeded by the Government.

HINDU RANJIKA,
September 20th, 1876.

5. The *Hindu Ranjika*, of the 20th September, writes that, though the English derive immense benefit from India, still many amongst them do not really seek its welfare. They always look to their own interests; to serve which they oftentimes subject the natives to great trouble and loss. The people of this country have become harassed by the continued oppressions of indigo and tea planters, by the injustice done to them by the Magistrates, and also by the jealousy shewn towards them by the editors of the Anglo-Indian papers, who always attempt to throw obstacles in the path of their progress.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
September 21st, 1876.

6. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, of the 21st September, commenting on a contribution of one of its correspondents, says that a woeful change has now come upon us. Formerly we did not care much for the favor of the English, or for the support and aid of the Government; but now we have become so low and weak, as to come forward and entreat its help in almost everything, and to glory if we succeed in securing Government service. This is doubtless a most clear indication of our social weakness. The policy of the British Government is to destroy our national life, and to keep us under their subjection for ever; for they know that they will not be able to do so by mere force of arms or by any other means. We are, however, now placed in a very delicate position, because, if we can preserve our national liveliness, we might most probably arise some day and win our liberty; but if we lose it, we will be ruined for ever.

BEHAR BANDHU,
September 20th, 1876.

7. The *Behar-bandhu* makes the following remarks:—Though the roads in Bhagulpore have not undergone repair this year, yet broad strips of grass have been laid down on both sides, affording a new means of livelihood for the police; because the Magistrate has passed an order to the effect that any one trampling on the new-laid grass will be liable to a fine of Rs. 25. The editor is ignorant of the section of the Penal Code under which the above order has been made.

BEHAR BANDHU.

8. This paper, after acquainting its readers with the fact of the great depreciation of silver, and giving them accounts relative to it, gathered from other sources, proceeds to remark that there has been heavy loss on the State Secretary's bills for the present year, which has led the Government to devise some method whereby these losses may be met; and, after much deliberation, it has resolved to lessen the number of village pathshalas, to reduce the pay of the masters of normal schools by one-half, to dismiss some of the office peons and *chuprassees*, and to direct that some of the public works be stopped. This may result in the saving of a few thousands of rupees: but Government does not turn its serious attention to those special matters which have led to its being so deeply involved. And why does not Government look to these? Because its countrymen would be affected thereby. The natives never concern themselves with the income and expenditure of the country; if they took the trouble to do so, they would find that the English are actually plundering the country in various ways. What savings can be effected by abolishing the posts of a few *dufteries* on five rupees a month? Why does not Government cast a glance at the *Home charges*, by means of which Hindoostan is impoverished? On the contrary, new charges are constantly springing up, to be met from the Indian

exchequer. For instance, why should we pay the expenses of Cooper's Hill College, when we are unable to maintain the requisite number of institutions in our own country? Again, it can be called by no other name than tyranny to make Hindoostan pay for the education of the English. What necessity was there for erecting the Indian Museum with Indian money, since it will always remain in London, as a source of recreation and instruction for the English? No Government has dared, in this manner, to plunder in broad daylight. Chief Justice Garth received Rs. 10,000 to defray his expenses in coming out to India. England cannot do the same with its other possessions over the world, as it does with India. It is a matter of much regret, that rich and powerful England has betaken itself to plunder only the weak and poor subjects of India. Last of all, in the matter of pensions, it is to be observed that those who get *double* (i.e. high) pay receive afterwards an equivalent pension for doing nothing.

9. The editor of the *Utkal Dipika*, of the 16th September, in his editorial columns, makes the following observations regarding the proposed formation of Cuttack into a first-class municipality:—

UTKAL DIPIKA,
September 16th, 1876.

It is said that the people of Cuttack have already submitted their objections to the proposed measure, a translation of which is about to be sent up to Government for approval; but it appears that these objections are not based upon sound reasoning, inasmuch as the people have not yet been favoured with full opportunities of studying the object of the Act, which has not yet been published in Oriya. The editor in conclusion suggests the advisability of making Cuttack at present a second class instead of a first-class municipality, as there is very little difference between the two.

10. The editor of the same journal, in an article on "The improvement of the Courts of Justice," entirely falls in with the views and opinions expressed on the subject by the Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court. He says that the proposed measure would greatly conduce to the well-being of suitors in general, and that justice would be impartially meted out. The editor thinks that a fair trial should be given to the working of the proposed measure; and he hopes that Government will not be unwilling to adopt a measure which would secure the interests of all classes of the people.

UTKAL DIPIKA.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,
The 30th September 1876.

JOHN ROBINSON,
Government Bengali Translator.

List of Native Newspapers Received and Examined for the Week ending the 30th September 1876.

No.	Name.	Place of publication.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Date.
1	"Rungpore Dik Prakásh" ...	Kákinia, Rungpore ...	Weekly ...	31st August and 7th Sept. 1876.
2	"Sambád Bháskar" ...	Calcutta ...	Ditto ...	11th and 18th September 1876.
3	"Dacca Prakásh" ...	Dacca ...	Ditto ...	17th September 1876.
4	"Sáptárik Samáchar" ...	Calcutta ...	Ditto ...	19th ditto.
5	"Hindu Ranjiká" ...	Beauleah, Rajshahye ...	Ditto ...	20th ditto.
6	"Umrita Bazar Patriká" ...	Calcutta ...	Ditto ...	21st ditto.
7	"Sambád Prabhákar" ...	Ditto ...	Daily ...	15th to 19th September 1876.
8	"Sambád Purnachandrodaya" ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	20th September 1876.
9	"Jám-Jehán-numá" (in Persian) ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	18th ditto.
10	"Behár Bandhu" (in Hindi) ...	Bankipore, Patna ...	Ditto ...	20th ditto.
11	"Urdu Guide" (in Urdu) ...	Calcutta ...	Ditto ...	23rd ditto.

Bengal Secretariat Press.

